

conformity therewith." The Chief Justice shall administer the said oath in the presence of both Houses of Legislature assembled.

#### VII.—THE LEGISLATURE.

Art. 36. The legislative power of the Kingdom is vested in the King and two elective houses, sitting separately at the same time, which shall be known as the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Art. 37. Those two bodies shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom and shall assemble biennially, in the month of March and shall continue in ordinary session for not more than ninety days. Extraordinary sessions may be held for urgent causes or great emergencies, at the wish of the sovereign in Privy Council at the request of the Cabinet, or upon a demand formulated by a majority of the representatives, the Minister of the Interior giving thirty days previous notice of such extraordinary session. Any convocation of one House without the other shall be unconstitutional.

Art. 38. The two Houses shall sit together, in convention, in the following cases: 1st, of conflict between them on the passing of any law, as provided by Art. 22; 2d, of choosing a new sovereign as per Art. 25; of extraordinary circumstances threatening the well being, security or independence of the country. In all such conventions a general ballot shall fix whom of the two Presidents shall preside at the convention.

Art. 39. The House of Representatives shall have the power of voting the budget and all necessary appropriations, and from time to time of initiating and passing all manner of wholesome laws, not repugnant to this Constitution or annulling old laws. It shall also ascertain that during the intervals of the sessions, there has been no violation of the Constitution, and provide thereon, by impeaching the delinquent officers, if necessary before the Senate.

Art. 40. When voting the biennial appropriations, the House of Representatives must give due consideration to the revenue and expenditures of the two preceding years, and to the estimates of revenue and expenditures for the two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the Minister of Finance.

Art. 41. To the Senate, as a moderate power, belongs the right of revising all laws and Acts passed by the House of Representatives. Besides its legislative functions the Senate shall be constituted with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom, against any officers of the Kingdom, for high treason, misconduct or maladministration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment, the Senators shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence and law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than the removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor or profit, under this Government; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to the laws of the land.

Art. 42. All laws and Acts made by the House of Representatives shall be immediately transmitted by its President to the Senate who will duly consider and discuss the same, and return them with approval or rejection, or with reasoned recommendations. When returned as approved by the Senate, the bill or Act must be then sent to the King, as hereinafter provided; but if a bill or Act is rejected by the Senate or returned with amendments, it must be at once reconsidered by the House of Representatives; if the amendments are adopted by this House the bill or Act shall then be transmitted to the King; but if again passed in its original form it must once more be sent to the Senate, and if again rejected by this body, it shall be the duty of the President of the Senate to summon a meeting in convention, of the Privy Council, the Senate and the Representatives, who together shall proceed to consider the bill and pass or reject it by a majority of two-thirds. If rejected in the convention the bill must be withdrawn and cannot be revised until the next session of the Legislature.

Art. 43. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the Sovereign. If he approves, he shall sign it and it shall thereby become a law; but, if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House of Representatives, whose President shall summon the Senate to meet with them in convention, which will proceed to reconsider the bill after entering the Royal objections at large in their journal. If, after such careful reconsideration, it shall be approved by a two-third vote of all the elective members of the Legislature, then the King shall not withhold his signature. Any bill not returned by the King within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, in a like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, when it shall not become a law.

Art. 44. The enacting style in making and passing all Acts and Laws shall be: "Be it enacted by the King and Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom." And to avoid confusion which might result from intermixing in one and the same Act, such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed in its title.

Art. 45. Any law legally passed, which, in its application, shall be found so ambiguous as to require the interpretation of the Supreme Court, shall be submitted to the House of Representatives at its next session, to revise and construe its sense.

Art. 46. No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted.

Art. 47. The National Ensign shall not be changed, except by special Act of the Legislature.

Art. 48. No new Constitution shall ever be granted by any Sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, but the Legislature is hereby invested with full power and authority to amend the present Constitution so as to satisfy the wants and wishes of the people. Any amendment or amendments, may—on the initiative of the King, or of the Cabinet, or of any member of the Legislature, or on petition from the people—be proposed in the House of Representatives, to take the usual course of any ordinary bill as hereinafter provided. If finally approved such proposed amendment shall be immediately transmitted to the King, who shall cause it to be submitted to the approval of the people, in the following manner: The proposed amendment shall be at once published in the newspapers of the capital and posted in conspicuous places in every dis-

trict of the Kingdom during thirty days, with notice, to the electors to be prepared, at the expiration of that time, to give their vote or may by special plebiscite which shall be regulated by the Election Laws for Representatives. And the proposed amendment shall only become a part of the Constitution by a majority of yeas and cast throughout the Kingdom.

Art. 49. Both Houses of the Legislature shall choose their own officers, who shall be elected for the whole biennial term, and shall determine the rules of their own proceedings. A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such penalties as the Legislature may provide.

Art. 50. All business of the Legislature shall be decided by a majority of the members present, and both Houses shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and, on any question, the yeas and nays of the members shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Art. 51. The Legislature may appoint special commissions of inquiry to investigate all matters of public administration, with power to summon witnesses and obtain testimony under oath.

Art. 52. No petition to the Legislature can be presented personally, nor will any deputation be received by it.

Art. 53. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications of its members and alone shall decide—according to the regulations made by itself—of the validity of all electoral transactions connected with its members.

Art. 54. All the sittings of both Houses shall be public, except in extraordinary cases of State interest, when closed doors may be requested by ten members.

Art. 55. No members of the Legislature shall ever be held to answer, either civilly or criminally, in any court or place, for any speech, debate or vote made in the Legislature; and all members of both Houses shall, in all cases, except treason, capital crime or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Legislature, and in going and returning from the same; provided such privilege as going and returning shall not cover a period of over twenty days; and any member, imprisoned at the time of a session for an offense not depriving him of his civil rights, must be released during the session.

Art. 56. When in session, the Legislature shall be judge of its members and may punish those guilty of disorderly behavior; it may allow the judicial prosecution of such who may become amenable to the law, or order such prosecution to be postponed until after the closing of the session; it shall also have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Legislature by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the times of its sittings, shall publish any false reports of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members for any thing said or done in the Legislature; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault or arrest any witness, or any other person ordered to attend the Legislature on his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the Legislature.

Art. 57. Members of the Legislature are elected to represent the whole nation as well as the district or island from which they are returned, but no one can belong at the same time to the two Houses. No person shall sit in the Legislature as a Senator or Representative, unless duly elected under and in conformity with the provision of this Constitution, and every member shall take the following oath: "I solemnly swear, in the presence of the Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the Legislature." And when going out of the Kingdom members of both the Houses must notify the President of their House, and if their intended absence be more than six months, they may be considered as having resigned their seat, and a new election may be ordered to fill it for the balance of the term.

#### VIII.—THE SENATE.

Art. 58. The Senate shall be constituted as follows: Ten Senators shall be appointed by the King with the concurrence of the Privy Council, and twenty Senators shall be elected, according to the regulations of Art. 61, viz: Five from the Island of Hawaii, five from the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, eight from the Island of Oahu and two from the Islands of Kauai and Niihau. All the Senators shall serve for the term of six years; but at the first session of the Legislature after the promulgation of this Constitution, the names of the twenty Senators elect shall be put in a ballot box and the first six drawn therefrom by the President of the Senate shall serve for only two years, the next seven, for four years, and the last seven for six years, and all further elections for Senators shall be for the full term of the retiring third, all Senators elected to fill a vacancy serving only for the balance of the term of his predecessor. The Senators shall serve without pay.

Art. 59. A Senator, elect or appointed, shall be a subject of the Kingdom, who shall have attained the age of 30 years and resided in the Kingdom five years at least, and shall—unless otherwise expressed by law—be the owner of taxable property in this country of the value of at least five thousand dollars, and over and above all encumbrances, or in receipt of an income of not less than one thousand dollars per annum.

Art. 60. Senators may offer bills, in person, in the House of Representatives, and be heard thereon in that House.

Art. 61. Every male resident of the Hawaiian Islands, of Hawaiian, American, or European birth or descent, who shall have attained the age of 20 years, who shall have paid his taxes and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters for Senators for his district shall be an elector of Senators and entitled to vote at any election for that House provided:

First—That he shall have resided in the Kingdom not less than three years, and in the district in which he offers to vote not less than three months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote;

Second—That he shall own and be possessed, in his own right, of taxable property in this Kingdom of the value of not less than two thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or shall have actually received an income of not

less than three hundred dollars during the year next preceding such election, unless such qualifications be hereafter otherwise modified by law;

Third—That he shall be able to read and comprehend an ordinary newspaper printed in either the Hawaiian or English or some European language;

Fourth—That, if a foreigner, he shall have become naturalized or have received letters of denization, and shall have taken the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the land, such oath to be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, or by Inspector of Election;

Provided however, that the requirements of naturalization, residence and ability to read and comprehend an ordinary newspaper in the Hawaiian, English or other European language, shall not apply to all persons residing in the Kingdom at the promulgation of this Constitution, who may have already registered and voted at the last election of February, 1890.

Art. 62. Single women and widows, of legal age, who in their own right, have the necessary property qualifications of electors of Senators and are otherwise qualified, as per Art. 61 and who desire to register their names, may vote at all elections for Senators.

#### VIII.—THE REPRESENTATIVES.

Art. 63. There shall be (unless otherwise decided by law) thirty representatives to be elected biennially. The representatives shall be based upon the principles of equality and shall be regulated in Cabinet council and apportioned to the different islands of the Kingdom according to the population, to be ascertained, from time to time, by official census, the present apportionment remaining however in force until properly modified.

Art. 64. No person shall be eligible as a representative of the people unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty years; who shall know how to read and write either the Hawaiian, English or some European language; who shall understand accounts, who shall have domiciled in the Kingdom at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding the election; and who—unless otherwise prescribed hereafter by law—shall own real estate within the Kingdom of a clear value, over and above all encumbrances, of at least five hundred dollars, or enjoy an annual income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars, derived from any property or lawful employment.

Art. 65. The representatives shall receive for their services, a compensation determined by law and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the biennial term in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed increasing the compensation of representatives beyond the sum of four hundred dollars each, for each biennial ordinary session, this compensation to be reduced for extraordinary sessions, in proportion to the time occupied by these.

Art. 66. Every male resident of the Kingdom, of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent, who is an Hawaiian subject by birth, naturalization or denization; who shall have taken the oath to support the Constitution and laws in the manner provided for electors of Senators; who shall have paid his taxes; who shall have attained the age of 20 years; and who shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election, and shall know how to read or write either the Hawaiian, English or some European language (if born since 1840) and shall have caused his name to have been entered on the list of voters for his district, as may have been provided by law, shall be entitled to one vote for the Representative or Representatives of that district; Provided, however, that the requirements of being naturalized and domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election and of knowing how to read and write either Hawaiian or some European language, shall not apply to persons residing in the Kingdom at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution, who may have already registered and voted at the last election of February, 1890.

Art. 67. All elections shall be by ballot, and the proper laws shall be enacted for securing the absolute liberty, secrecy and sincerity of the vote, and for regulating the details of the electoral operations; and no authority, civil, judicial or military, shall ever have power to prevent or interfere in any election.

Art. 68. The general elections, for the purpose of electing all of the Representatives and such of the Senators whose term of office has expired, shall be held throughout the Kingdom, biennially, on the first Wednesday of February.

Art. 69. Special elections for filling up vacancies in either the Senate or the House of Representatives, shall be held by order of the Minister of the Interior, not more than one month after such vacancies occur.

Art. 70. All elections shall be based on permanent official lists of qualified voters, which shall be duly revised one month previous to any election for the purpose of striking off the names of such voters who may have died, removed from the district or otherwise become disqualified, and also for adding the names of newly-qualified electors; but any voter whose names shall be so erased from the register for supposed disqualification, must be so notified in writing without delay, in order that he may have his name re-instated if the erasure is erroneous or unjustified. The official registers of voters, as used in February 1890, with the necessary revisions, shall be used in the next elections, following the promulgation of this Constitution.

Art. 71. Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election day, during his attendance at the polling places, and in going to and returning therefrom, except in case of treason, felony or breach of the peace.

Art. 72. Except in time of war or public danger, no elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, as to prevent his voting; and likewise all public servants and Government officials must be allowed, during their office hours, proper facilities for going to vote, but no public servant or Government official shall be able to take part in electoral operations, otherwise than by casting his own vote.

#### X.—THE EXECUTIVE.

Art. 73. Unless hereafter otherwise prescribed by law, the Cabinet shall consist of:

1. The Minister of the Interior.
2. The Minister of Finance.
3. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.
4. The Attorney-General.
5. The Minister of Customs (Commerce and Agriculture).
6. The Postmaster-General.

7. The Minister of Public Health and Education.

They shall be His Majesty's special advisers in the Executive affairs of the Kingdom, and shall be ex-officio members of His Majesty's Privy Council of State; and their several attributions and prerogatives may be regulated by law. They shall be appointed and commissioned by the King and shall be removed by him, but only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the House of Representatives, or upon conviction of felony; they shall be subject to impeachment for treason, bribery, abuse of power, defiance of the Constitution and violation of the liberty, security and property of citizens, or in any other case as may be provided by law.

Art. 74. The Cabinet must be elected from the leading members of the Legislature, who may retain their seats without being obliged to return before their constituents; but if competent men cannot be found therein for some of the Departments, the King, with the advice of his Privy Council, may use his discretion. No foreigner can be appointed to a ministerial position unless he is naturalized and has resided in the Kingdom not less than five years and possesses therein taxable property free of encumbrance. Vacancies in the Cabinet shall be filled by the King, upon the nomination by the remaining Ministers, or with the approval of two-thirds of the Privy Council, if the King disapprove of such nomination.

Art. 75. It is the duty of the Executive to attend to the proper carrying out of the measures passed by the Legislature, to see that all the laws are properly executed and to preserve the internal and external security of the Kingdom; and they have power to make the necessary regulations and issue the requisite orders for such purpose.

Art. 76. One of the Ministers, selected by mutual consent, shall be styled the "Premier," to act as the chief of the Cabinet.

Art. 77. The King may preside at Cabinet Councils and have the casting vote in the event of a tie upon any subject. All decisions of the Cabinet must be ruled by the majority, and members systematically in the minority must resign if so required.

Art. 78. No act of the King shall have any effect, unless it be so countersigned by a member of the Cabinet, who by that signature makes himself responsible; and wherever by this Constitution, any act is to be done or performed by the King or Sovereign, it must, unless otherwise expressed, be done and performed by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet.

Art. 79. The Cabinet holds seats, ex-officio, in both the Houses of the Legislature, with the right: (A) of being heard whenever they require it; (B) of presenting to the House of Representatives any bill or measure for the public good, and such bill shall have precedence over all others; (C) of voting on all questions, except on a motion of want of confidence in the whole Cabinet or in any one Minister, and no Minister individually shall vote upon any question specially connected with his department.

Art. 80. Each member of the Cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of the Government; they shall be accountable for the conduct of their deputies and clerks; and shall present to the Legislature during the first week of its regular session, a biennial report of their department, and shall, at any time grant to the Legislature all necessary information, provided it be consistent with the King's honor and the good of the public service.

Art. 81. The Minister of Finance shall, in the name of the Government, present to the Legislature on the second day of each biennial session, the financial budget, in the Hawaiian and English languages; and, during his tenure of office he shall not allow any money to be drawn from the Public Treasury, which has not been duly appropriated, except when, between the sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other public disaster shall arise, and then, not without the concurrence of all the Cabinet and of the majority of the whole Privy Council, and the Minister of Finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the Legislature.

Art. 82. The Attorney-General shall be the legal adviser of all State officers, and the public prosecutor in all cases of the law, and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Art. 83. The Marshal of the Kingdom shall be appointed and removed by the Cabinet. His duties embrace all matters pertaining to the Police of the Kingdom; he may consult with the Attorney-General on his ordinary duties, but in all important questions, he must be guided by the advice of the Cabinet, to whom he is directly responsible; he may be impeached in the usual way or be removed also on a two-third vote of the House of Representatives for cause shown.

Art. 84. The army and the police shall be regulated by law, and, as both the military and the police forces are essentially passive and obedient, they consequently cannot assemble except by order of the authorities directly appointed over them.

Art. 85. No person can be an officer or employee of this Government, who is not a subject of the Kingdom. The compensation or salaries of all public officers shall be fixed by law and duly appropriated in the budget; and no officer of this Government, nor any member of the Legislature, shall hold any office or receive any salary or pension from any other Government or power whatsoever, unless exceptionally, through the unanimous assent of the Legislature. More-over laws shall be made for regulating the civil service of the Kingdom and securing the integrity, efficiency and stability of public servants, who shall not be removed from office, except as provided by law.

Art. 86. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient to grant Municipal government to any of the communities of the Kingdom, the necessary laws may be enacted to regulate their powers, rights and privileges.

Art. 87. A comprehensive census of the Kingdom shall be made by the Minister of Interior every tenth year, from the present one of 1890; partial census can be made at shorter intervals, if found necessary for administrative or legislative purposes.

#### XI.—THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Art. 88. There shall continue to be a council, called the King's Privy Council of State, which shall be consulted by the Sovereign in all matters for the good of the State; it shall consist of thirteen appointed members, serving without com-

pensation, who shall have and exercise only such powers as are given to them by the Constitution.

Art. 89. Privy Counsellors shall be selected only among worthy and intelligent citizens, who must reside in the capital of the Kingdom, be not less than 35 years of age, and enjoy their civil rights. The Privy Counsellors hold their position for life, unless guilty of any offense depriving them of their civil rights; and the members at present in office are hereby confirmed in their position. Future vacancies shall be filled, within three months after their occurrence, by appointment of the King, subject to a two-third vote of all remaining Privy counsellors.

Art. 90. The functions of Privy Counsellors are not incompatible with those of Senator, Representative, or Minister of State; but no other Government officer or person receiving a salary from the Government, can be a member of the Privy Council. Privy Counsellors who give the King advice against the Constitution and laws, or wilfully against the good of the country, shall be subject to impeachment.

Art. 91. The Privy Council elects its president and secretary, and, with the King's approval, makes the rules and regulations for its proceedings. The meetings of this body are only held at the King's wish, except when the Cabinet want its advice on some point of executive administration, in which case the King need only be notified, without his presence being necessary.

#### XII.—THE JUDICIARY.

Art. 92. The Judicial power of the Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish, and shall be divided between them in such a manner as it may prescribe; but no extraordinary courts or chambers of Justice shall ever be instituted, outside of the Senate as heretofore prescribed, and of the court-martials, in such time as martial law may be proclaimed.

Art. 93. The King, in Privy Council, appoints the Justices of the Supreme Court and all other Justices of the Courts of Record, and the tenure of office in the Inferior Courts shall be such as may be defined by the laws creating them.

Art. 94. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of this Kingdom, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority, to all cases affecting public Ministers and Consuls, and to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction.

Art. 95. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than three Associate Justices, any of whom may hold the Court. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior, subject to impeachment for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, perversion of justice, abuse of authority, interference in politics or with the prerogatives of the other Powers of the State; the proceedings of trial against them can be initiated by request of the Cabinet, or of any member of the House of Representatives, or on petition from the people; Provided, however, that any Judge of the Supreme Court or of any other Court of Record may also be removed from office on a resolution passed by two-thirds of all the elective members of the two Houses of Legislature in convention, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King; the Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive due notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the Legislature shall act thereon, and shall be heard before the convention who is going to examine the case.

Art. 96. The Judges of the Supreme Court and other Courts of Record shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and, before taking charge of his office, every member of the judiciary shall take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution, justly apply the laws and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office.

Art. 97. No judge or magistrate shall sit again on an appeal or new trial, in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

Art. 98. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the Kingdom for more than sixty days, shall be deemed to have forfeited his office; for longer leave of absence, permission must be obtained from the King in Privy Council.

Art. 99. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall also be the Chancellor of the Kingdom. He shall exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him, his decisions being subject, however to the revision of the Supreme Court on appeal; he shall send to the Legislature a biennial report of the state of the judiciary in all its branches and of all its proceedings, including a statement of such defects and omissions in the laws as may be discovered to exist.

Art. 100. The decisions of the Supreme Court, when made by a majority of the Justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

Art. 101. The King, his Cabinet and the Legislature shall have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. 102. Capital punishment, such as provided by the present laws of the land, shall be applied only in extreme cases; it is abolished for political offenses.

Art. 103. The possession or sale of firearms and ammunition of war by private parties is strictly prohibited, except by special licenses as provided by law; licenses shall also be issued allowing individuals to possess a reasonable number of small arms for personal protection, or for sporting purposes, but the carrying of weapons, unless by the military and police in the exercise of their functions, is strictly forbidden. And no individual or corporation shall be allowed to organize, equip, maintain or employ an armed body of men; but, in case of war, riot, or other public danger, the King in Privy Council, may order the distribution of arms and ammunitions from the Government arsenals to the police and to volunteers who must serve under the orders of officers appointed by the King through his Cabinet.

Art. 104. The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting, to vote, or to hold office under any department of the Government, or to sit in the Legislature, namely: Any person who is insane or an idiot, or any person who shall have been convicted of any of the following-named offenses, viz: Arson, bribery, bribery, burglary, counterfeit- ing, embezzlement, felonious branding of

cattle, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning, manslaughter in the first degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, treason, subornation of perjury and malfeasance in office, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King and restored to his civil rights, and by the express terms of his pardon declared to be eligible to offices of trust, honor and profit.

Art. 105. All laws now in force in this Kingdom shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered by the Legislature, such parts only except as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws heretofore enacted or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void; and as many provisions of old laws not only conflict with this instrument, but also form a chaotic mass of useless legislation, it will be the duty of the Government to provide immediately for a complete codification of the laws of this Kingdom, on a liberal and progressive basis and in accord with the spirit of this Constitution; and the laws shall be re-codified every ten years hereafter.

Art. 106. For any emergency that may present itself, not foreseen by this Constitution, proceedings shall be looked for, in the Constitution and laws of other civilized monarchies, until proper action be taken by the Legislature.

Art. 107. The Cabinet shall have power to make and publish all necessary rules and regulations for the holding of any election or elections under this Constitution, prior to the passage by the Legislature of appropriate laws for such purpose, and to provide for administering to officials, subjects and residents, the oath to support this Constitution.

Art. 108. This Constitution shall be in force from the day of — A. D. 1890, but, that there may be no failure of justice, or inconvenience to the Kingdom, from any change, all officers of this Kingdom at the time this Constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all the power to them granted, until lawfully replaced. Such officers shall take an oath to support this Constitution within sixty days after the promulgation thereof.

Signed.

## Kealia Blooded Stock



## For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING YEARLINGS (foals of 1889) are offered for sale with their engagements by the Jockey Club Futurity Stakes for 1891, and the "Hawaiian Derby" for 1893:

Ray colt Amorino, by Kealia. Amandine Bay colt Kamele, by Kealia. Belle of Kauai Bay filly Fiberlight, by Kealia. Gertrude Bay filly Ballotta, by Kealia.

The two fillies are full sisters to the mares Wilhelmina and Duchess of Norfolk. KEALIA is undoubtedly the finest thoroughbred stallion ever imported into this country. He was bred by Gov. Stanford at Palo Alto, and his sire, the famous Norfolk son of Lexington, and grandson of Boston, has long been recognized as the Father of California thoroughbreds. Through his dam, KEALIA's pedigree runs through twenty generations, without a blemish, as follows:

1st dam Nova Zembla by imp. Glengarry; 2d dam by Nevada by Lexington; 3d dam Lightstone by imp. Glencoe; 4th dam Levity by imp. Trustee; 5th dam Vandal's Dam by imp. Tranby; 6th dam Lucilla by Trumpetor; 7th dam Lucy by Orphan; 8th dam Lady Gray by Robin Gray; 9th dam Maria by Metamora; 10th dam by imp. Highflyer; 11th dam by Bayler's Fearnaught; 12th dam by Ariel, son of Traveler; 13th dam by imp. Jack of Diamonds; 14th dam imp. Duchess by Cullen Arabian; 15th dam Lady Thigh by Croft's Partner; 16th dam by Greyhound; 17th dam Sophonista's Dam by Curwen's Bay Barb; 18th dam by d'Orey's Arabian; 19th dam by Whitestart; 20th dam Old Montague Mare.

The reputation of KEALIA, as a foal getter, has been established by the performances of his produce at the Hawaiian Jockey Club meetings of 1889 and 1890, where they have never been headed in their classes. The mare Wilhelmina, although cold-blooded on her dam's side, has carried off successfully the Jockey Club Futurity Stakes for 2-years old, and His Majesty's Cup for Hawaiian-bred of all ages, thereby entitling her to be called the Queen of the Hawaiian Turf.

In offering the progeny of KEALIA for sale it is intended to place within the reach of all lovers of good horses young animals that will develop into something far better than the importations usually made from California and elsewhere, and at less prices. Yearly sales of such produce will be made; but the services of KEALIA, as a stallion, will not be offered to the public, and animals of his blood will be sold only with full guaranteed pedigrees.

For further information regarding the above colts and fillies, and others of less value, address:

MR. S. N. HUNDLEY, Kealia, Kauai.

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